

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.  
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We publish a letter from General Desha, to correct a misrepresentation in the Democrat, with a piece of advice to us, for which we are duly grateful, of course. It seems, however, that the misrepresentation is immaterial, after all. It seems that a number of the "best citizens" of the county, believing that procuring these arms was a violation of the neutrality of Kentucky, expressed their fears, &c. To satisfy them, General Desha suggested that the freight train be examined, which Mr. Bowler assented to. It was examined, and no arms found, consequently nothing further was done. Suppose the arms had been found—what then? The best citizens wanted to be satisfied; if they had not been satisfied, what would they have done? Would an unauthorized body of the best citizens of Harrison undertake to maintain by force, at their discretion, what they conceive to be the neutrality of Kentucky? The best citizens greatly mistake their duty when they thus take law into their own hands, and assume to be judges, marshals, sheriffs and posse, as well as legislators. The rest of mankind will pronounce this mob law. The State will decide what neutrality means, and adopt lawful means to secure it, as the State understands it; and the people of the State have not delegated to the "best citizens" of Harrison judges, legislators and executives, to manage the affairs of this State. It is very natural that Mr. Bowler should feel nervous about the safety of the road; but it is not to the credit of the "best citizens" that a road is in danger of destruction or damage in doing a lawful business.

General Desha seems to think he has made quite a defense; and yet it is plain that he sympathizes with those who had determined on mob law to stop the transportation of freight on the road. He utters not a word of disapprobation at the symptoms of resistance to law, that appear plain enough from his own statement; on the contrary, if the arms had been found upon inspection, General Desha would not have interfered to protect the rights of the railroad company. General Desha is an honorable man, and these "best citizens" are, no doubt, highly respectable gentlemen; but these times strange notions of freedom from all restraints of law and order, are alarmingly prevalent. General Desha is elected to an office, and in a few days must take an oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State. The President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief of the army, and he is authorized by law to accept volunteers from this State, and of course to supply them with arms and ammunition, the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is no escaping this obligation, except by revolution. An overwhelming majority of Kentucky have decided to stand by the Union. They have decided that there is no sufficient cause for revolution. The Secessionists tried to pledge the State to resistance to any troops in Kentucky, and failed. The Legislature refused to pass such a resolution in one House, and the other resolved not to hinder the exercise of any constitutional right on the part of the Federal Government. The neutrality of Kentucky implies no such resistance by the action of those who adopted that policy, and in spite of the political friends of General Desha. The Governor, it is true, issued a proclamation, warning the Federal Government to keep off Kentucky soil; but that was directly in the face of the action of the Legislature. If that proclamation were the position of the State, we should be out of the Union and in the rebellion. Whenever we defy the Constitution and laws of the Union, we are in a state of rebellion, and have no title to peace or neutrality. Kentucky, as a State, would furnish no troops, that was her neutrality; and that was all of it. If men chose to raise troops, and to volunteer in the service of the Union in Kentucky, it is their constitutional right, and it is a constitutional right of the Government to furnish arms, and resistance is a defiance of the Constitution and the laws; it is rebellion or secession. We are not particular about names. The crime is no better perpetrated under the name of neutrality. The people of Kentucky think, at least, that they belong to the Union. If they are out of it, they don't know it, and they are not to be got out under the word neutrality.

We give General Desha the benefit of his own explanation. We don't think he or the best citizens are relieved by it. The Constitution of the United States and of this State, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, must be obeyed. These self-constituted authorities must subside. Both persons and corporations have rights; and no faction, under the name of Southern rights or any other rights, must interfere with the rights of the citizens of this State, and with the rights of State corporations. The sooner this is understood the better. If there be a wrong being perpetrated, the legal authorities are to be applied to. If any other course

is adopted, no one can tell that he has any rights; for there will be no security for any.

Union men in the lower part of the State are compelled to leave their homes and their property by the violence of self-constituted, lawless mobs. Judge Lynch seems to be all the judicial authority there, and he is lawmaker and judge; and he has just as much right to pursue his bloody ood as the best citizens of Harrison to interfere with the Lexington and Covington road.

The Secessionists have been making great headway in this State always just before and just after an election. On election day they subside. Their lists of voters are very short. They make a great deal of noise on all occasions. They rattle along the streets as empty wagons generally do. Just now they are very sure that everybody has turned over and become a Secessionist. When the truth is, they were never weaker since they started than they are to-day. They are ashamed to own that they are Secessionists. Their candidates were the best sort of Union men all over the State; not Secessionists—not they. It was a slander to call them so. Where are the genuine, honest Secessionists? Why don't they come out and make a party of their own?

This real Secession party professed at the start all loyalty to Kentucky. They wanted to appeal to Kentucky. Twice at least they have appealed very direct, and their defeat has been overwhelming. Their profession of deference for the voice of Kentucky is like all their other professions—worth nothing. Kentucky is one of the United States; so her people say, and so they mean. They will not change this verdict, and all clamor about changes and reactions now are just what such clamors have been all the while, without any foundation. The people, moreover, are getting tired of this factious opposition to the verdict of the State; and the determination is, that this verdict of the State shall be respected and the laws observed. The Constitution and the laws must be supreme in Kentucky.

We have the funniest Peace party in this State that ever was seen in any latitude. No doubt many good men, not up to all the dodges of politicians, are pleased with the idea of peace. The Secessionists may well cry peace, and put up white flags. No one would suppose from their conduct that they were for peace. They have a great desire for peace to speak of, but none for any other purpose. For peace, they threaten to break up railroads, and burn bridges; the peace people of Louisville resolved their approbation of such conduct. The Peace party propose to defy the law for the collection of Federal taxes, all for the sake of peace. They get up vigilance committees in the lower counties in this State, and drive Union men from their homes and property, for peace. If they could only get the Governor to issue a proclamation, fly from Frankfort, burn a bridge or two, and call for troops, they would then have just the peace they desire. In the last Legislature they wanted the State to raise six millions of dollars, arm and equip a large military force, and proclaim a defiance of the United States, for peace. After all these schemes and contrivances to get the theater of war here in Kentucky, they ought to bellow peace! They are so much for peace that they feel like joining the rebellion, resisting law, tearing up railroads, burning bridges or shooting somebody. Whoever heard of such paths to peace? They are like the darkey who, in his zeal to get to Heaven, declared he would go round by h—I to get there.

The Peace party at Lexington were exceedingly belligerent upon the arrival of the guns shipped from this place by railroad. They made considerable demonstration, and swore very lustily that they should not go to the Union camp, where they were destined, but should be sent back. The Home Guard was called out, and their cannon stationed in proper position to defend the boxes. Things looked very much like a serious affair at one time, but Judge Bramlett came to town with four hundred cavalry, and, without any parade or resistance, took the arms and escorted them to his camp. We have heard that Mr. J. C. Breckinridge made himself very conspicuous and busy while the guns were in Lexington, and hope in a few days to get all the particulars, including his part.

This is a very funny peace party. They are exceedingly boisterous and belligerent whenever there is a chance for Union men to provide themselves with arms to defend themselves, but when there is any smuggling or chance for smuggling arms to those who are at war with the Government, they are as mute as mice and quiet as lambs.

Since writing the above, we have seen the evening edition of the Courier, in which Major Breckinridge is represented as counselling peace, and "urging the crowd to resort to no violence." We have heard more definitely, too, from parties just from Lexington, that Maj. B. was very much excited, and wanted fifty men to follow him and clean out the crowd who had the guns in charge.

The worst sign about the State Guard is the constant defense and laudation of it in the Louisville Courier. If it suits the Courier, it doesn't suit this State, and it ought to be disbanded.

There is unquestionably a strong and deep-seated suspicion as to the ability and patriotism of Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War. This should be remedied. The importance of a perfect confidence in the man occupying that position is apparent to all. He should be not only above reproach, but above suspicion. The complicity of Floyd did more to inaugurate the rebellion and strengthen their movement whilst he was Secretary of War than the action of any other man. Mr. Cameron may be as innocent of the charges and suspicions against him as the unborn child; yet it will take time, if such is the case, to eradicate the impression from the public mind, and time now is everything. If he hangs like an incubus upon the efforts of the Administration—if he paralyzes the efforts of the Union men throughout the country—if he fails to inspire the army with that zeal and enthusiasm, which is now so essential—if the officers of the army do not feel that their efforts and exertions are seconded and properly appreciated, he should resign.

If we had the ear of the Administration, we should say to them that now is the time to sink the spirit of party into the great well of Patriotism, which is gushing up over the loyal portions of the country. Heed the voice of reason and common sense. Place a man at the head of the War Department, which is now the most important, who will inspire confidence and respect, and who is not only above reproach, but above suspicion. Mr. Buchanan, when he found himself surrounded by traitors, and the vessel sinking under him, was compelled, but, alas! too late, to look around for such a man, and immediately hope began to revive and confidence began to be restored. Lessons should not be lost upon those now in power. Besides this, the Democratic party throughout the North has nobly responded to the exigency of the times, thrown off the party harness and buckled on the armor of the Government—its preservation and perpetuity. Are all their efforts to be repulsed and blasted by keeping in power a man in whom there is no confidence, and who consequently retards, rather than invigorates, their enthusiasm? A man might be put at the head of that office whose name and reputation would facilitate every movement, and add incalculable strength to the cause of the Government. The services of such a man should be obtained.

We Judge from Parson Brownlow's paper that the Union men of East Tennessee do not want arms, that they are not disposed to resist the authority of the State. We believe this policy judicious. If their rights are respected, they can wait; for we do not see what good can result from a war there. Success or defeat would not affect the result. Let the State withdraw her troops, and allow that portion of her people to remain quiet. They are not situated as Western Virginia is. The battle is to be fought in Virginia, and the fighting elsewhere settles nothing just now. When the Confederates meet a defeat in Virginia they will see that they can't divide this Union by the sword; that revolution in this country must be by the ballot-box, not by the cartridge-box.

Some of the new military men, who were picked up out of political corner groceries, are about in the condition of Governor Wright, of Indiana, a very plain-spoken man. Upon his first appearance at Court in Berlin, the Governor wore, for the first time in his life, a sword. Some time after his presentation to the late King William, that eccentric monarch, in passing down the saloon, slapped him familiarly on the back and said: "How fare you, Wright? I'm glad to see you." The Governor responded: "Well, your Majesty, I should feel tolerably bunkum if it wasn't for this d—d sword."

The Peace party here approve the conduct of the people of Harrison, in stopping the shipments of arms. We suppose the lawlessness of the matter only commended it to their affections. If a number of our "best citizens" should close up the stores of some of the Peace party, and take possession of the goods and chattels, it would be all right. Let them proceed, and mob law will show them some of its blessings.

The Southern papers have prodigious accounts of their exploits in Missouri. Their troops are always victorious. They not only defeat the Federal armies, but just capture the whole of them. We admire the wholesale way the Confederates of Memphis have of gobbling up armies. It's time we had another dispatch from that place.

The White Rosette party will bloom in its pale colors on Saturday next, and from the excessive humbuggery of the party, we should say the roses were gathered from the gardens of gull not mentioned by Moore.

The Secessionists claim very many men, but we don't believe that linen will go up much on account of their white flags, and confident that there will be silk enough to supply the usual demand for bridal dresses.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says there is great dissatisfaction with General Sigel among the officers in Missouri.

THE TAX ON SALARIES.—The following is a table showing the annual tax which has been levied by the Government upon salaries which exceed in amount the sum of eight hundred dollars. It has been supposed by some that where the income is above eight hundred dollars the whole amount is taxed, as is the case in England; but such is not the fact. The excess only is subject to taxation, as, for instance, as shown below. A person whose salary is eight hundred and fifty dollars per annum is taxed three per cent. on only fifty dollars:

Weekly Salary	Annual Salary	Annual Tax
\$15	\$390	\$1.95
16	416	2.08
17	442	2.21
18	468	2.34
19	494	2.47
20	520	2.60
21	546	2.73
22	572	2.86
23	598	2.99
24	624	3.12
25	650	3.25
26	676	3.38
27	702	3.51
28	728	3.64
29	754	3.77
30	780	3.90
31	806	4.03
32	832	4.16
33	858	4.29
34	884	4.42
35	910	4.55
36	936	4.68
37	962	4.81
38	988	4.94
39	1014	5.07
40	1040	5.20

A dispatch from Nashville, under date of August 17th, says that President Davis has issued a proclamation notifying all residents of the Southern Confederacy, who do not acknowledge the authority of the same, to leave the Confederacy in forty days from the date of the proclamation. It is dated the 14th of August. If they do not obey, they will be treated as alien enemies. This is coercion of the worst type—a type such only as King Davis could impose on the people of a section of the Union by the power of the sword.

How long, after he has accomplished this, will it be until he gives them forty days more grace in which to acknowledge himself king over all the Confederate dominions?

Jesse D. Bright, chief fugleman of the Bright Mulatto party in Indiana in the canvass of 1860, is, we learn, at Jeffersonville. He does make his appearance among the people he pretends to represent occasionally. He expresses their sentiments in the Congress of the United States after the manner David Meriwether represented the people of Jefferson county, Ky., in the last Legislature of Kentucky. He will have quite as unanimous a majority to stay at home next time.

A gentleman writes us from Hardin county, Ky., that the Secessionists have been busily engaged in riding over portions of that county, circulating all sorts of rumors. Among the improbable yarns, one to the effect that "the Home Guard of Louisville was going to Colesburg and Elizabethtown to take all the arms from the Secessionists." This is but one of the innumerable lies the "Peace party" put in circulation to gain sympathy and support.

Russell, of the London Times, says there was not a single charge of bayonets in the battle of Bull's Run. Russell is hardly competent to know much about it, as early in the action he was seen urging his fat person forward on a fleet horse as fast as its legs could carry him. It is reported that he distinctly heard Jeff. Davis call out "Shoot that fat son of a gun!" His flight induces the generals to call it the battle of John Bull's Run.

The Peace party of Kentucky distinguish themselves chiefly by burning bridges and making threats. An example of their peaceful disposition is indicated in the following from the Courier, of yesterday:

MORE EXCITEMENT.—We learn that the citizens of Eminence, on the line of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, were highly exasperated and much excited on ascertaining that the Lincoln guns had passed over the road for Lexington. They declared freely that if any more guns or munitions of war are sent over the road that they will capture them, or die in the attempt. The violation of the neutrality of Kentucky must be stopped.

The Secessionists, as usual, are claiming great changes, but do not point out whereabouts they are. Not exactly in any one spot, but, like the milk sickness, over yonder somewhere. We don't know any change that has taken place in parties lately, except Secession, changing its name to the Peace party.

The White Republicans of our city are going to wear white ribbons, white rosettes and streamers, with the word "peace" on them. We suppose they will have a key, like the K. G. C.'s, to interpret it, and that it means, doubtless, "Our voice is still for war."

The White Republicans, like their Black Republican allies, are for a dissolution of the Union. They are a pretty mess, equally bent on mischief.

"Black splits and white, Red splits and gray, Mingling, mingling, mingle."

The Rockport (Ind.) Democrat, under the control of Mr. C. W. Cotton, is a decidedly spicy and interesting paper. We congratulate the people upon the acquisition of such an editor.

STAMPS—OLD AND NEW.—We cannot take old stamps in pay for subscriptions from this date. We will receive the new stamps for the fractional parts of dollars.

The Journal of yesterday seems to imply that the proper name for the White Flag Republicans would be Shirt-Tail Rangers.

The Secessionists, it seems, will not try immediately to take Washington. They would as soon try to take the small-pox.

Very many sincere and honest citizens may be led into the peace movement without reflection. Let them remember that all their fellow-citizens are for peace, and not assume that they are any more holy or sincere than others. Let them also remember, that to establish peace there must be some equitable basis. Of all who favor peace, whether taking part with the new party or not, there is not a single one that does not have some idea of the basis upon which it should be established. Some of the new party believe it should be by the Secession of Kentucky, and the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. Others by the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy and Kentucky's remaining in the Union. Then the Fugitive Slave Law, the navigation of the Mississippi, the division of the territories, and a thousand other vexed questions are to come in. We suppose there are but few unconditional peace men—men in favor of peace on any terms, honorable or dishonorable.

We hardly suppose there is one that believes that it would be anything but cowardly in the extreme, for the Government to disband its armies, and be at the mercy of the Confederates.

A peace party that is real and sincere in its desire to attain its objects, should present some basis at least upon the prominent questions, leaving minor ones to be discussed hereafter. Then the people could decide whether their plan was just and equitable; and if it was all believing it to be so, could we not unite in some general movement?

Are they for a division of the Union?

Are they for a National Convention, whereby all of these questions could be settled according to the forms of the Constitution?

Will they give up the Fugitive Slave Law, all the territories, the navigation of the Mississippi, for peace?

Let us have some basis to act upon, and if it is acceptable, let all act together. Such vague declarations for peace are of no benefit whatever, and only serve to mystify and defeat the object they seek.

A correspondent wants to know what we think of the usurpations of power by the President, and his suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. In reply, we have only to say: that we think very little of all that clamor. These things are exceptional to an extraordinary contingency, and form no precedents in the working of our institutions. General Washington, in the time of the whisky insurrection, disobeyed the writ of habeas corpus, in the case of Hamilton, who was afterward a member of Congress. He was imprisoned four months, before he got the benefit of that writ. Jefferson disobeyed the writ, through General Wilkinson, at New Orleans. Jefferson, at the same time, without any law on the subject, ordered the seizure of all the property on the Ohio, belonging to Burr or his party. General Jackson disobeyed the writ of habeas corpus at New Orleans, and imprisoned a judge for disobedience of his orders, as Wilkinson had done at the same place, before him. Jefferson usurped power in the purchase of Louisiana. He believed so himself. Our own Governor usurped the power to borrow money of the banks here, and purchase arms, for which he had not a particle of authority; and there was, moreover, little, if any necessity, for the act. No man expects that in times of such a war as this, despotic power will not be exercised in some cases. An individual, in defense of life, may disarm his enemy, or kill him; and Governments will do likewise. The Confederates are daily guilty of despotic acts, but these acts do not indicate that such deeds will be sanctioned by their institutions in time of peace. War has its own rules and necessities that override all others.

Let a people keep out of war, if they want to be free and enjoy free institutions. If any one expects a party at war to scruple about a deed necessary for self preservation, he expects what he will never see. We shall judge these belligerents as we judge any other belligerent parties, and posterity can make up its verdict as to the conduct of each, upon the usual rules of war in such cases. Neither Washington or Jefferson stopped at the writ of habeas corpus, when they thought the country in danger. Any President, in the hour of peril, will use power to save the Government, and trust to his countrymen to justify or condemn him.

We shall not be so unjust to Lincoln, little as we like him or his party, as to insist on tying up his hands by strict rules of peace; whilst the enemy, trying to destroy the Government, acknowledges only the rules of war and necessity. It would give the enemy an overwhelming advantage. Suppose the prisoners at Washington asked a writ of habeas corpus. A judge might feel bound to grant it, but would any one expect it to be obeyed, or condemn Lincoln if he didn't obey it? Will Jeff. Davis surrender his prisoners upon the orders of Judge Taney, or any other judge; who would think of railing at him if he did not? As if any one had a right to expect it.

This war started contrary to our judgment, and many things have beendone that we do not sanction; but leave it to be settled hereafter. As long as honest efforts are made to save the Government, we shall not deal in cavils. If we can't save the Union by the sword, we can, at least, show that it can't be divided by the sword.

Thos. B. Lincoln, who was arrested at Cincinnati on a charge of treason, some days ago, has been in our city, off and on, for several months past. The evidence against him scarcely warrants his being held further to answer. The Gazette says that Mr. Lincoln is a very genteel looking man, about 45 years of age. He is a native of Philadelphia, but has been for years a citizen of Texas. He has several grown-up children at educational institutions in Wilmington, Delaware. He denies having been at the battle of Manassas, and states that he was in Richmond on the day it was fought.

WHO ARE THE PEACE MEN?—The Louisville Democrat yesterday positively refused to publish a call made by men of both parties, for a Peace meeting at Long Run, on Saturday next.—Courier.

The Courier is mistaken. A young gentleman requested us to write out and publish a call for a "Peace" meeting, when we suggested to him that the object of those meetings was purely for party purposes, and left it with him whether to publish it or not. We understood that he then declined to make the publication. If he supposed we intended to refuse to publish it, he is egregiously mistaken. We are for "Peace," but we are opposed to encouraging a little clique because it assumes a name it does not deserve. As a matter of courtesy, however, to our opponents and to the gentleman, we would have given the notice.

The railroad men ought to have great affection for Secession. In Virginia they began by burning bridges and tearing up the track. The same daring exploit was performed in Maryland, and that brilliant and portable peripatetic Governor of Missouri, Jackson, signaled his first movement in the same manner. In Kentucky, the first overt act they committed was to attempt to burn a bridge on the Covington road, having previously seized the rolling stock belonging to Kentucky, on the Nashville road in Tennessee.

The telegraph announces that England, France, and Spain contemplate an interference with the affairs of Mexico, and the possible recognition of the Southern Confederacy, provided its Government will pledge themselves never to interfere with the foreign predominance in Mexico. That looks like the people of the South are to pay pretty heavily to be placed under the despotism of Mexico.

The peace party of Kentucky have taken just the course anticipated. They held a grand barbecue, at which Breckinridge and others are to speak, and invite the Kentucky State Guard—a military organization whose Secession proclivities are notorious.

When the Breckinridge party avowed their willingness to abide by the position of Kentucky, it was to be understood in a Pickwickian sense. They were for Kentucky if Kentucky would be for them, otherwise—not.

The term contractors originated, it is thought, from their great skill in making Governments contract large debts.

The Courier says its party is on rising ground. Doubtless it finds it a very up-hill work.

CYTHIANA, Ky., August 20, 1861.

MESSES HARTY, HUGHES & CO.

Gentlemen: I ask you to do me the justice to correct a misrepresentation contained in an article in your paper of Sunday last under the head of "Another Outrage." It is not true that thirteen car loads of arms, including six pieces of artillery, were stopped here and sent back to Covington. It is not true that I demanded of Mr. Bowler a written guarantee that no more arms would be brought to Kentucky by the Federal Government, threatening that if it was done again the road would be destroyed.

The facts, of which the article referred to is an entire perversion, are as follows: Mr. Bowler spent last Friday in Cythiana. Having stated to a number of citizens that, learning the day previous there had been shipped from Covington arms and munitions for Hoskins' Cross Roads, in Garrard county, the train having then aboard then at Falmouth, he had ordered them to be taken off at that point and sent back to Covington, and that he had resolved no more arms, etc., should be carried on the road without proper guarantees to indemnify the company for losses. Near sunset that evening the train arrived which it was said had had the arms aboard, and a passenger on the train immediately preceding it having stated he knew the arms, etc., were on the freight train, a number of the best citizens of our county being present, and who believed such action, viz: sending Government arms to Government troops encamped in this State, was in violation of the position taken by Kentucky, of neutrality, and desirous to see that neutrality maintained and strictly carried out, expressed their fears that Mr. B. had deceived them; whereupon I suggested to Mr. Bowler, with a view to satisfy the community, that it would be well to suffer an examination of the train to be made, to which he readily complied. A committee of two gentlemen made the examination and reported that no arms or munitions were on the train.

I beg leave to add that I hold no commission, as intimated by you, from the Governor. The only commission I hold is from the freemen of my county, as their representative in the General Assembly, the great majority of whom, I am happy to say, are in favor of maintaining, in letter and spirit, the doctrine of neutrality.

In conclusion, I hope you will pardon me for suggesting the propriety of being a little more careful in perusing articles for publication calculated to do injustice to individuals, merely upon the statement of a "passenger."

LUCIUS DESHA.











## Daily Democrat

## Special Notices.

STATEMENT.—In regard to an impression abroad, that many boys, that cannot be governed elsewhere, are sent to Forest Academy to be reformed, I have only to say, that I suppose, among so many young Americas in the land, I get my share of them, from my well-known experience in managing boys. It is but due to justice, however, for me to say, that the discipline of my school requires a speedy and thorough change, or all such are sent home.

I know no school that can claim a class of more studious, and better regulated boys, than can Forest Academy.

See advertisement.

aug23 d3 B. H. McCown.

Col's Pistols.—Good Union men, who may be in need of Col's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. dif

The Daily Democrat goes to the country through the early morning mails, and by railroad and express in all directions. It costs fifty cents per month or five dollars per year, sent to any address, by mail or otherwise.

UNRECOVERED MONEY.—All depreciated moneys received for subscriptions will be taken only at its current rates by the brokers.

The country daily Democrat is supplied through the early morning mails, by railroad and express, at the rate of fifty cents per month, or \$5 per year, to any address. Payment always in advance.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTRY. Our friends in the country remitting odd change will please send us no denomination of stamps except the THREE CENT stamps. We can use a moderate share of these. Stamps of any other denomination will be returned. dif

Noble Butler's School for Girls, on Brook street, beyond Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, September 9.

Terms.—\$40 per session of twenty weeks; to be paid one-half at the beginning, and one-half in the middle of the session. dif

NOTICE.—Union men wanting pistols of various sizes, and at the lowest prices, are requested to call here for information. aug24 d1f

Horses and mules wanted by J. H. Dennis, corner of Twelfth and Main streets. See advertisement. aug18 d6w1

The fiery ordeal of public opinion is about the best and surest test of superiority or efficiency in anything. It is especially so with all inventions or discoveries. Money may bring a thing into temporary notoriety, but merit alone can make it retain the post of acceptance. This has been strikingly verified in the case of WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR. It has passed through the ordeal, and established itself in every region where introduced, solely from its intrinsic merit; it pretends to nothing but what it can and does perform as a tonic, alterative, diuretic, restorative and health-giving cordial; for, though medicinal in effect, it is not so tasteless. We say try it!

Sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canada. J. WRIGHT & CO., sole proprietors, New Orleans, Louisiana. See advertisement. aug14 d6w1

JUST THE THING.—Our attention was called this morning to a friend of ours, who, a few months ago, was sickly, feeble and debilitated—now he is healthy, strong, and robust. This great change was produced by taking McLEAN'S CELEBRATED STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. It is a real Elixir of Life.

We advise every reader who may be sickly and debilitated, and all who are well and wish to keep so, to try it.—*Evening Mirror.* a2 d6w1

Dr. SHALLENBERGER.—Dear Sir: I have to state that your Fever and Ague Antidote is daily growing into favor, and needs no puffing to recommend it, as its own merits are sufficient, wherever a trial has been made. I believe it has never failed where the administration has been proceeded with in accordance with the directions. It is a pleasure to sell medicines that meet the expectation of purchasers and give satisfaction, and as such I am proud to recommend your Pills.

S. D. BUCK, Physician and Druggist. aug2 d6w1

A time when there is great fear that the stock of dry lumber, sash, doors, blinds, &c., will fall short, owing to the vast amount of improvements in Louisville, it will be interesting to the public to know that Alexander, Ellis & Co., have enlarged their factory and have now on hand several million of dry lumber. Call at their office on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, or at their factory on Fulton, above Preston street.

J. N. Collins sells the best of coal at his office, Third street, between Market and Jefferson. Give him your orders. dif

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR, in another column.

Proclamation.

All persons residing within the city limits, owning or having dogs in their possession, are hereby notified to confine them within their premises until the 1st of September, 1861, under the penalty of \$20 for refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. The proper authorities are also required to destroy all dogs running at large during the above period.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor. Mayor's Office, July 12, 1861.

## Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—*Tribune's Correspondence.*—The War Department has information which leads to the belief that the rebels have withdrawn a mile beyond Fairfax Court-house, leaving only pickets in the village. The movement was made with precipitation, and it is reported the rebel strength at Leesburg was increasing, and consisted of several thousand men supported by artillery. Gen. Banks is near enough to the Point to present serious shot and shell obstacles to crossing, even if the river were fordable, which it will not be for a day or two yet.

To-morrow General McClellan assumes command of all the troops on the Potomac. Senator Wilson has been offered a place in Gen. McClellan's staff, and is urged by Secretary Cameron to take it. He has not yet decided to accept.

Private advices from Kentucky state that the Union men there are rapidly receiving arms and organizing. Four or five regiments are ready. It is believed that in a few days 20,000 loyal citizens of Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee will be on the line, from which hundreds of fugitives are prepared to fight their way back.

Last night a mutiny broke out in the New York Twenty-first Regiment, stationed at Fort Bunyan. Forty of its members were arrested, and are to be sent to Tortugas.

Gen. Fremont has been authorized to take and use the Illinois Central Railroad for military purposes.

A special dispatch to the New York Times says: The department has accepted a regiment of mounted rangers, to be raised in Colorado Territory, tendered by Judge Pettis, of that Territory.

James Rogers, one of the deserters from the rebel ranks, and a member of the Polish Legion, says that when his regiment left New Orleans there was not another regiment remaining in the city, and that it was almost impossible to obtain recruits, though much active efforts were making.

Information has been received at headquarters that the recent rains have entirely broken up the plans of the rebels for a movement on this city by having so swollen the Potomac as to make it unfordable. There is no point between Georgetown and Harper's Ferry which can be forded.

Intelligence has been received of the intended active intervention of England, France and Spain in Mexican affairs. It is also stated that their action is to embrace in some form the recognition of the Southern Confederacy; provided, assurances can be had that the South will not make any attempt at conquest in that quarter. I do not learn that any official representation on the subject has been had by our Government, but the Foreign Legion are well informed of it.

A formidable insurrection occurred among the slaves in Orange county, ten days since, set on foot by a negro. Several negroes were hung for having taken part in the movement. There are very few whites left in that county, nearly all having been drafted into military service of the State.

Special to the New York Herald.—Maj Francis W. Crane, Paymaster of the United States, has been ordered to Missouri to pay (if the volunteers who are waiting for their pay in that section.

The Union men of Maryland are at last fully aroused to the necessity of defending their soil against invasion from the South. In addition to the Cooper Brigade of three years soldiers, Hon. Francis Thomas, in the western part of the State, and Col. Wallace, on the eastern shore, are rapidly organizing home brigades. Postmaster Purcell, assisted by Col. E. R. Pittenger, is raising two companies of light artillery and a regiment of infantry in the center for three years' service.

BALTIMORE, August 12.—From information believed to be reliable there is good warrant for saying that the report of Gen. Johnston crossing the Potomac is false.

FORT MONROE, August 21.—There is nothing of interest proper to communicate from this point to-day. Gen. Wool held a grand review this morning. He took into his hands every market belonging to the garrison.

Boston, August 22.—The U. S. frigate Congress, from Rio de Janeiro, is below. The schooner Thomas Woodward, at this port from Merogvine, reports that the British war steamer Assare there is the Driver.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 22.—The Enquirer of this city has a pretended Washington dispatch describing a flank movement of the column of General Banks from Harper's Ferry and Sandy Hook, and the occupation of the Ferry by the rebels, and the passage of the Potomac by General Johnston's forces.

INOTON, Mo., August 20.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat learns that Gen. Prentiss has been assigned to command a division embracing the several points in this vicinity—Cape Girardeau, Cairo, and Bird's Point.

Gen. Grant, who was formerly in command here, has been ordered to Jefferson City, where he will establish his headquarters.

Colonel Ross' regiment started for Fredericktown, Madison county, to-day. The enemy is reported to be on St. Francis river to-day, having left Cedar Creek. They have received reinforcements from Hardee, with artillery, and are waiting to cut off Colonel Hecker, who is at Marble Creek. Their force is said to be 2,600 strong. Hardee's command still remains at Greenview.

A retail camp, 1,000 strong, is reported near Leesville, on Black Creek, about 15 miles southwest of here, with forces at Centerville, Marble Creek and Fredericks-town, as there are already at the two latter and soon will be at the former. These rebels will soon recede.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—River fallen four inches. There is now fifteen feet eleven inches in the channel. Rain off and on all morning. Thermometer 75.

St. Louis, August 22.—Two members of the First Kansas Regiment arrived here from Springfield, having been released by Gen. Price. They report that on the Thursday following the retreat from Springfield General McClellan started in pursuit of Sigel with eight thousand cavalry and nine pieces of artillery, but after one day's march, learning that Sigel had been reinforced, he gave up the pursuit and marched towards Jefferson City.

Quite a number of the wounded on both sides had died since our forces left Springfield. Col. Coffee, who was a prisoner in the Federal camp, and released on parole by Gen. Lyon a short time was wounded on the rebel side and has since lost a leg.

The official reports foot up the Federal loss in the battle of Wilson's Creek as follows: Killed—223; wounded, 721; missing, 291. A large number of the missing were taken prisoners by the rebels, and have since been released.

FROM NORTHEAST MISSOURI.—General Pope has ordered General Hurlbut to march from Macon City up to Kirksville, with several hundred men and two pieces of artillery, to operate against Green and his rebel force, who were last heard from in the vicinity of Edina.

Colonel Moore, who has from 600 to 1,000 men stationed at Memphis, Mo., has received orders to march from Memphis to Edina. Colonel Woodbury will also move on Edina, from Monticello, on the east.

These movements will surround the rebels, leaving them, however, an outlet from the Fabius river, leading to Palmyra, where a force will also be ready to receive them. Mr. Martin Green and his rebels are in a fair way of being squelched.—*St. Louis Republican.*

McCulloch's Army Reported on the March.—By an officer who arrived last evening from Rolla, we are told it is there believed to be accurately ascertained that the main body of McCulloch's army left Springfield on Saturday, departing in three divisions, and by three routes. One column is said to have marched north, another east, and the third south.

A junction would probably be subsequently formed at some designated point, the various roads being taken as a matter of sheer necessity, in order to obtain subsistence for the men, and water and forage for the horses. McCulloch's means of transporting his baggage are believed to be at present so limited as to preclude him from any important undertaking at once. *St. Louis Democrat.*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Something to restore; and it will do it. See Prof. Wood's advertisement.

## OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

I have on hand and for sale a lot of the finest OLD WHISKY in the State, from six to ten years old, and made to my order by the best Whisky-makers in Kentucky. I warrant it to be pure, copper-distilled, sweet mash made from fifteen different brands above.

For further information, address Box 205, Postoffice Louisville, Ky., or my office, 327 Fourth street. my1 d1f E. E. WILLIAMS.

## The Editor

Or the Nicholasville (Jessamine county, Ky.) Democrat, in his issue of June 27, says: "Dr. R. W. Roback's Remedies have been freely used by many in our midst, who unhesitatingly commend them as worthy of all confidence in those diseases for which they are recommended by the skillful Doctor, who deserves praise for the discovery of the great blessing he has conferred upon society in the discovery of his valuable compounds. These Remedies, nothing less than a miracle, have been used by me, and I can say that they are worthy of all confidence in those diseases for which they are recommended by the skillful Doctor, who deserves praise for the discovery of the great blessing he has conferred upon society in the discovery of his valuable compounds. 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